





## Intimations.

## DAKIN BROS. OF CHINA, LIMITED.

DISPENSING CHEMISTS.  
SELECT MEDICINAL PREPARATIONS.  
ASTRINGENTS, DIARRHOEA & CHOLERA  
REMEDIES, &c.

DAKIN'S CHOLERA, &c. A prolonged experience of this epidemic in India, its home and birth-place, has proved beyond all doubt the efficacy of this remedy, which combines in a concentrated form the medicinal agents which have proved most useful in arresting the rapid progress of that fatal malady, and in combating it when developed.

Full directions accompany each bottle. Per bottle, \$1.50 and \$2.75.  
Cholera Pills are made from an old, well-tried formula, and are most useful in the early stage of an attack. Per bottle, 50 cents.

Dakin's Chlorodyne is Sedative, Anodyne, and Anti-spasmodic. This reliable remedy has long been used throughout the East as a standard in Cholera and Diarrhoea. In bottles, 35, 75 cents, \$1.50 and \$2.75.

Dr. Rubin's Essence of Camphor.—Valuable for simple Diarrhoea, and in the earlier stages of Dysentery and Cholera. Per bottle, 50 cents.

Fluid Extract of Indian Bael (prepared from the unripe fruit of the *Egle Marmelos*). Of great service in Diarrhoea and Chronic Dysentery. Per bottle, \$1.

Dietetic Diet.—A highly agreeable and nutritive diet, particularly recommended in derangement of the digestive organs, looseness, and irritation of the bowels.

This preparation has been in use in India for thirty years, and is there regarded as a specific in Diarrhoea and Dysentery. Per tin, \$1.

DAKIN BROS. OF CHINA, LIMITED,  
London, Hongkong, Amoy.  
Hongkong, 12th August, 1890.



BY APPOINTMENT.

## A. S. WATSON &amp; CO., LTD.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

MANUFACTURERS OF AERATED  
WATERS.

Our New Factory has been recently refitted with automatic Steam Machinery of the latest and most approved kind, and we are well able to compete in quality with the best English Makers.

The purest ingredients only are used, and the utmost care and cleanliness are exercised in the manufacture throughout.

LARGE BOMBAY  
"SODAS"

We continue to supply large bottles as heretofore, free of Extra Charge, to those of our Customers who prefer to have them to the ordinary size.

COAST PORT ORDERS, whenever practicable, are despatched by first steamer leaving on receipt of order.

For COAST BOTTLES, Waters are packed and placed on board ship at Hongkong prices, and the full amount allowed for Packages and Empties when received in good order.

Counterfoil Order Books supplied on application.

"DISPENSARY HONGKONG."  
And all signed messages addressed thus will receive prompt attention.

The following is a List of Waters always kept ready in Stock:—

PURE AERATED WATERS  
SODA WATER  
LEMONADE  
POTASH WATER  
SALTZ WATER

LITHIA WATER  
SARSAPARILLA WATER  
TONIC WATER  
GINGER ALE  
GINGERADE.

No Credit given for bottles that look dirty, or greasy, or that appear to have been used for any other purpose than that of containing Aerated Water, as such bottles are never used again by us.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED,  
Hongkong, China, and Manila.

## The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, AUGUST 23, 1890.

## TELEGRAMS.

## THE ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

LONDON, August 21st.

The troops have been placed under arms at Buenos Ayres, as a fresh revolution is feared.

## LOCAL AND GENERAL.

THE Superintendent of the P. & O. S. N. Co. informs us that the Company's steamer *Nizam* left Bombay for this port on the 21st inst. at 2 p.m.

It may interest the jury who acquitted Leale yesterday to know that, when leaving the dock, he said to a fellow private, with much emphasis: "Damn it if ever I kick a Chinaman again."

AN Emergency meeting of St. John Lodge, No. 618, S.C., will be held in Freemasons' Hall, 22nd Street, this evening, at 8.30 for 9 o'clock precisely. Visiting brethren are cordially invited.

TO-MORROW morning between 9 and 10.30 o'clock, the steam-launch carrying the Bethel flag will call alongside any vessel hoisting coast pennant C. to convey men ashore to 11 a.m. service at St. Peter's Seamen's Church, returning about 12.30.

THE United States, at the close of its first century has as many cities with a population of over 1,000,000 as the whole of Europe.—New York has 2,537,227; Chicago, 2,085,000; Philadelphia, 1,040,499; London, 4,351,738; Paris, 2,260,995; Berlin, 1,449,682. And London has more inhabitants than the three "boss" cities of the Union combined. But, of course, that doesn't matter.

A CORRESPONDENT inquires if Sir Robert Hart authorised the German gentleman who is at the head of the Chinese Customs at Whampoa to fly his national flag, instead of the regulation yellow dragon? We give it up.

A SHARP "coon" who was collared stopping ashore a day or two ago from the Macao steamer *Kiang Chow* with 140 taels of opium up his sleeve, made his salaam before Mr. Wodehouse at the Police Court this morning. His Worship sentenced him to pay a fine of \$300 or go to jail for three calendar months.

THE Band of the A. & S. Highlanders will play the following programme at the Barrack Square, this evening, commencing at 7.30 o'clock:—

March—"We'll rowe o'er the Clyde"—Enlist.  
Lancers—"Till by Jove"—Enlist.  
Yale—"Gaiety"—Enlist.  
Palm—"Zella"—Enlist.  
Quadrille—"Lullaby"—Enlist.  
Gigue—"Faulstich"—Enlist.

POOR old Charley! The O'Learys take the cake for misfortune. Misfortunes follow families sometimes, even outside of novels and drama. Patrick O'Leary's barn in Chicago was burned down the other Saturday night. There would be nothing surprising in the fact were it not that Patrick is the son of the Mrs. O'Leary whose cook kicked over the lamp that started the conflagration which laid all Chicago in ashes only a few short years ago. The fire seems to be the especial Nemesis of the O'Learys. It would be a reckless insurance agent who would take risk on the property of one of that name.

FRANK BYMASTER, chief officer of the German steamer *Duister*, who was robbed of fifty dollar watch and chain worth eighteen dollars, in cash, on the 23rd ultimo, at about midnight, while asleep in a "ricksha," appeared before Mr. Wodehouse at the Police Court this morning to give evidence against two well-known "jail birds" from whom the lost property was recovered by detectives. He identified the watch and chain, which were returned to him. His Worship sentenced one of the prisoners to twelve months, and the other to six months' imprisonment both with hard labour.

CONSIDERING that the Sanitary Board had no "order of the day" on the official wall there was a good deal of business done at the meeting yesterday. The battle between Messrs. Danby, Leigh, and Orange, (the architects retained by Messrs. Sassoon and Chater, the owners of Marine Lots 102 and 103) and Mr. Cooper, was resumed, but an armistice in the form of a compromise, suggested by the Hon. O. Chadwick, was accepted. As the Hon. O. Chadwick favoured the matter was referred to the Government. A few nuisances were dealt with, and at the end a letter sent to the Colonial Secretary, (in reply to his notifying that cholera existed in Japan) telling him that the Government would have to do something.

THE *Daily Press* says that the Secretary of State for the Colonies has generally approved the scheme for increasing the salaries of Government officials, as recommended by the Commission some months ago. Our contemporary understands that the increase will amount to some 35 per cent on the salaries as fixed in 1875, subject to certain stipulations. This is "nuts" for the officials, with the dollar at 38.10. While the subject of salaries is under consideration His Excellency the Administrator might profitably run his eyes over a few of the inconsistencies of the Estimates—where, for instance, the head of the Educational department gets \$3,000 a year and the head-master of Victoria College, his subordinate receives \$4,350.

THE Hon. Osebert Chadwick, C.M.G., the Man of Drapings and Fads, is going home. He promised to do so, at a "banquet" given to him in the Hongkong Club on Thursday night. We regret that we were unable to record all the eloquence of the Hon. A. P. MacEwen, or the Hon. Acting Governor, or of the scientific gent who occupied the place of honor, but the fact is the whole thing was so good, so select, that only one lowly representative of the Press could be admitted, and of course that was the *China Mail* man; who we suppose was permitted to secrete himself under the table and take notes in consideration of having five minutes' start of the punkah-coolies in the attack on the cold "chow" when the banquetters had filled up and left. It may be interesting to the solitary reader of our one-eyed contemporary—if he has survived the surfeit of drivel in praise of the Hon. Mr. Chadwick and his "system"—to know that Mr. Cooper has a smarter name than himself, and that Mr. Cooper has not denied it—that was about the substance of his speeches. But we do question the taste of the Acting Governor when he makes official speeches at "private" functions—what he has to say should surely be spoken *pro homo publico*, and not at a log-rolling scramble, even if the audience consists—we have to thank Mr. Chadwick for the catalogue—of the Commander of Her Majesty's forces, members of the Executive and Legislative Councils, members of the Bar, representatives of commerce, and many members of my own profession. We may return to this subject if the game is worth the candle.

## HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION, LIMITED.

The fiftieth half-yearly meeting of the shareholders in the above bank was held at noon to-day, in the City Hall. Mr. H. L. Dalrymple presided, and there were present: Hon. J. J. Kewick, Messrs. J. L. Forbes, L. Poesnecker, H. Hopfner, T. E. Davies, A. McConachie, S. C. Michaelson and D. R. Sassoon, (Directors); T. Jackson (chief manager) Hon. C. P. Chater, Hon. P. Ryle, Messrs. J. P. Wade Gardner, H. R. Bellis, J. J. Bell-Irving, D. R. Macintosh, G. Morris, H. P. Tennant, D. W. Layton, J. F. Henderson, R. Lyall, S. I. Darby, W. Legge, G. de Chambray, H. W. Dick, W. Gaskell, G. Stewart, J. Moffat, S. S. Benjamin, W. Danby, Stewart, W. A. Joseph, R. Lyall, G. S. Coxon, J. D. Hutchinson, W. H. Ray, H. T. S. Green, F. Dodwell, H. G. Just, J. B. Elias, A. H. Chioy, C. J. Gonzalez, G. Murray Baln, etc.

The Chairman said:—Gentlemen, we have again to come before you with a most excellent report, which, with the statement of accounts attached, continues to exhibit the very satisfactory position of the Bank, and it is with no ordinary pleasure that your Directors meet you here to-day to pass the fiftieth report of this great Corporation. When I had the honour to occupy the chair, over a year ago, I alluded to the great development of the Bank's business, and the steady growth of its resources. At that time our deposits represented over 400 millions of dollars, and our Reserve Fund 25 lakhs; during these seven years these figures have both about doubled themselves, the former now amounting to over 900 millions, and the latter, exclusive of the premium on the new shares, to 48 lakhs of dollars (Applause). The increase in our Deposits during the past year amounts to 95 lakhs, showing the confidence and increase of public confidence, at home and abroad, in our local Bank (Applause). Like many large public undertakings, we have from

time to time suffered to some extent from losses by frauds and delinquencies. You are aware that in Calcutta we have been defrauded of a large amount of money by the act of E. H. Solomon, in tendering forged opium warrants and obtaining advances thereon, in the ordinary course of business, against drug intended for shipment to this; the man was arrested, convicted and sentenced to eight years' imprisonment with hard labour. We are endeavouring to trace this money, but whether we shall recover any of it is of course an open question; the loss is provided for. Our second and much more unsatisfactory loss arose through the defalcation of a Portuguese clerk, at the Head Office—an employee six years in the service of the Bank, and I need hardly assure shareholders that precautions have been taken to prevent a recurrence of a similar loss. Adverting again to the accounts, you will of course recognise that the rise in the value of silver during the past six months has been the primary cause which has enabled the Bank to make such handsome profits. The working of the half-yearly review may here state that the shareholders are much indebted to the foresight and steady persistence in their views of our managers and agents, who very early formed a strong opinion with regard to silver; they persevered in these views, and without running any undue risk, they maintained a forward policy, and have been steady, active believers in the advance in the value of the metal; the result, gentlemen, you see in the Report in your hands, and there is more to come in the present half-year—but as to this later on, I would mention for the information of our shareholders that our accounts have been taken over at our exchange of 3/4, and to the same figure we have written up our London Special Reserve of £450,000; the Rupee paper, —50 lakhs—remains at the previous price, and of course in itself represents a very large profit at the present level of silver values. The new capital has been readily taken, and the first call well met. The Reserve Fund with the premium on the first call now stands at \$5,458,157, and we estimate that when the whole of the new capital is called up, it will amount to about \$6,500,000, which is some 30 lakhs less than we expected, in consequence of the advance in exchange. With regard to Manila, the case is, as you are aware, *sub judice*, and therefore you must pardon me for not going into details; but I think we are at last really nearing the end of our troubles over this harassing, and what has been for some years, most anxious business to all concerned with the Bank. For a long time we could get no satisfaction in the Manila Courts in consequence of the Bank not having any personality there, and it was only when we came to carry our case to Madrid, and when our personality was recognised, that our prospects gradually began to brighten. The latest phase of the case is much as follows:—The Supreme Court at Madrid has admitted the Bank's personality to appear in the Manila Courts as creditors of Jurado and Co., and has admitted our appeal reversing the decision of the Audiencia given by them in March 1889, when they refused personality to the Bank and stated that we had no right to appear in the lawsuits of the bankruptcy. We have had much cause for regret in the departure of Mr. Noble, owing to ill health, for English and on sick leave at the beginning of April, under medical advice, his leave has been extended until October 1891. Your Directors, on hearing of Mr. Noble's state of health and the need of his taking sick leave, telegraphed to Mr. Jackson asking him to temporarily resume charge at the head office. I need not point out that he at once most promptly and cheerfully responded to our call and started forthwith for China, arriving here early in May. I am sure it will be a further satisfaction to shareholders to know that Mr. Jackson will continue in charge until the end of this year (Applause). According to present arrangements Mr. de Bevis, now Agent in Lyons, will take charge in Hongkong, as acting Chief Manager, on the 1st of January 1891, during Mr. Noble's absence, when Mr. Jackson will return to the London office. I fear I have trespassed much on your time and patience, but there have been a good many matters of importance, and I hope of interest, to deal with as regards the past, and they could not well be more condensed. Now, a few words as to the future, and, as a word of caution may be necessary. Our prospects are certainly very bright for the half year now in course. Our profits in the past half year, and to date in the present one, must be considered exceptional, caused as they have been to a great extent by the recent advance in silver, and the very fortunate large interest the Bank has had in it. By and bye things will settle down again to quieter times in exchange, when values shall have adjusted themselves to current silver levels. But the Bank will continue to have harvest not only in its exchange operations, but I am glad to say, in its general business, which has never been more prosperous, or on a sounder footing, than it is at the present time.

The thanks of the shareholders are certainly much due to our Manager, agents and staff at all points for the results of the past half year, and I hope that this meeting will not separate without according them one and all a hearty vote of thanks for the services which have been rendered in the past half year, and for some statement of account. Before leaving this subject I think we should here record our very high appreciation of the services of our Chief Manager, Mr. Jackson, whose tact, energy and high business qualifications have done so much to acquire for the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation the eminent position it has attained both at home and in the East. (Applause). I think I have now gone into all material points of interest connected with the above Bank, and I am obliged to you for the patience you have exercised in listening to my remarks. Before moving the adopting of the report and accounts, I shall be pleased to answer, so far as in my power lies, any questions you may desire to put to the chair.—There being none, he then moved the adoption of the report and accounts.

The Hon. C. P. Chater seconded, and the motion was unanimously agreed to.

Mr. Forbes proposed the nomination of Mr. McConachie for appointment as a Director.

Mr. G. Stewart seconded, and it was assented to.

Mr. Legge—I won't inflict a speech on you, but I do think that we present, on behalf of the shareholders, should pass a vote of thanks to Mr. Jackson and the staff who are working under him. I would throw out the suggestion that at the end of the next half year, a bonus be given them (Hearty cheer).

Mr. Bellis—I have much pleasure in seconding the motion of thanks to the directors and manager. I think they are to be congratulated on the marvellous figures and large profits they have promised for the current half year. It is gratifying to us that this dividend has been declared, especially as we are just coming out of a commercial depression and monetary crisis—it is satisfactory to us that this dividend has been declared after the handsome provision made for bad and doubtful debts. We may confidently hope for even better dividends in future. This dividend is a boon to many, and I hope it will be the last. Mr. Jackson has only done what might be expected from him, and it is pleasing to learn that the business of the Bank runs as smoothly now as in the past, for every one trusts and has thorough confidence in his ability and good judgment (Applause). In

Mr. Jackson the Bank has a true friend in fact, feeling what he has done for it I think it our duty, as it is our wish that he should be blessed with good health and be spared for many years to come to the institution we love so much, and to which he is so strongly devoted. (Laughter and applause.)

The Chairman.—On the part of the directors I beg to thank you for the vote of thanks, and I may say that they cordially agree with every word that has been said with regard to the chief manager. (Applause).

Mr. Jackson, who was most enthusiastically greeted on rising, said:—I thank you very much for the cordial vote of thanks you have given to the staff and to myself, and on behalf of all I wish to return you my warmest thanks. I am perfectly certain that the words uttered here to-day will find an echo all over the establishment, and be appreciated by all. I am certain that everyone will sympathise with Mr. Noble in having to give up his post at a time when the Bank had reached such a period of prosperity, and we shall welcome his return. (Applause). The proceedings then terminated.

## THE AUSTRALIAN MERCANTILE MARINE OFFICERS' STRIKE.

A largely attended meeting of the British Mercantile Marine Officers' Association was held at the Marine Hotel last night, when the surprising news of the strike of Mercantile Marine Officers in Australia was dwelt upon at considerable length by the Chairman who read Reuter's message upon the subject, dated August 20th, which ran as follows:—

"There has been a serious strike amongst marine officers in Melbourne, Sydney and Brisbane; many steamers have stopped running and the hands are leaving."

The Chairman then explained that in the early part of last month, owing to the unsatisfactory relations existing between officers and ship-owners in Australian ports, it had been found expedient to bring about a conference at Sydney (N.S.W.), at which delegates of steamship-owners and the Mercantile Marine Officers' Association met. Mr. Willis (of the Steamship-owners) being in the Chair. At that conference the Officers' delegates made the following proposals:—

- I.—That the minimum rate of pay shall be, Chief officers, £16 per month; Second officers, £14 per month; Third officers, £12 per month.
- II.—That all intercolonial steamers should carry three certificated officers besides the master, and that a system of three "watches" should be observed at sea.
- III.—That all sea-going steamers trading within the limits of the colony should carry two certificated officers, besides the captain.
- IV.—That the work (duties) of officers sailing out of the four principal ports—Melbourne, Sydney, Brisbane, and Adelaide—should be clearly defined on the articles.
- V.—That all steamers licensed to carry 100 passengers or over in the Hobart Bay trade should carry at least two certificated officers in addition to the master, for the safety of the general public.

When these propositions had been put to the owners and argued upon at length, the latter signified their intention of referring the matter to the Melbourne branch of the Australian Shipowners' Association, and the chairman (Willis) in closing the proceedings said that he considered the demands of the officers very reasonable, and he would do all he could to bring about a satisfactory result. Now, in view of the telegram he, the chairman, had read it would be abundantly manifest to the meeting that Mr. Willis had signally failed to bring about a satisfactory result. He had brought about a strike, and many steamers were now lying in Australian ports unable to proceed to sea owing to the fact that they were without certificated officers. He (the Chairman) thought there could be no doubt but that the owners had conceded the question of wages, and were merely bucking against the second demand respecting all intercolonial steamers carrying "three certificated officers besides the master." He could not think the owners were so stupid as to grant the demand for three officers, and he thought that their brother officers in Australia were merely asking for the same rate of pay as officers were now receiving here; and this he felt sure was well known to Australian owners. The Chairman then went on to show that the system now in vogue of having, as a rule, only two deck officers, and often but one, on steamers was a pernicious one, and often led to collisions and disaster. It was clear, that, when an officer had but four hours of duty wherein to get his meals, his smoke, write up his "log" and sleep, he could not come on deck as thoroughly refreshed and wide awake as an officer should be. If there were three officers on a vessel then each of them would get eight hours below after doing four on the bridge. He could then, of course, get sufficient rest, and there would be no excuse for him should any accident occur when he was on duty. It was to the interest of shipowners, insurance companies, shippers and the general public that every steamer should carry three certificated officers. He thought it was merely necessary for shareholders to clearly understand the question at issue and they would, in their own interest, insist on vessels being fully officered—which was now the exception, and not the rule. In the course of a few days the speaker thought that news of the result of the strike, which was very regrettable from many points of view, would be telegraphed all over the world; and he hoped in the interests of all concerned a satisfactory *modus vivendi* would be arrived at. In conclusion the speaker called attention to the fact that for the first time in the annals of history a strike of mercantile marine officers had been wired by Reuter all over the world. This should convince officers that they were at last recognised as an important section of the world's communities, but for all that he trusted they would not run away with the idea that they could do as they pleased. They must now, as in the past, preserve patience and he felt convinced that by so doing they would receive that consideration from owners who were in most cases, the general public—which the exigencies of the times clearly demonstrated could not be much longer withheld. By this he meant that he had hopes of reasonable propositions made to owners in the Far East meeting with their careful and just consideration, in due course. Anything approaching a strike he hoped would be unknown and unnecessary in this colony at any rate.

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pleasure of noticing his appearance in public, early last year, and really made a very favorable impression. Mr. Chas. H. Lammer had selected his good old stand-by "Love, the Pilgrim," and if Cupid had not "passed" so often the general appreciation of the singer's sweet treble would have been even more marked. Mrs. Guedes' vocal standard is too well-known to need eulogy—enough to say that her Italian *cantata* "L'Incantatrice" was warmly applauded, and the quaint Spanish—of rather Mexican—*habera* which she acknowledged the recall was even better. Mr. C. H. Grace did not seem to be anywhere near his best in his interpretation of the difficult and mournful composition "Thou wilt return no more"—at any rate he was not pressed to return to the usual extent. Mrs. Coxon, unfortunately so rarely heard in public, favored the audience with a very expressive and finished rendering of "Dear Heart," and in compliance with the recall, sang "We wandered down the mountain side," accompanied by Mr. H. Lammer and W. E. Crow, with Mrs. Gordon (whose rich voice, we were well-placed to note, had lost none of its melody under the altered circumstances), closed the first part of the evening's entertainment with the trio "Turn on, old Time," which had to be repeated, by public request. Part II opened with a pianoforte fantasia on popular airs, by Miss Souza. It was a brilliant exposition of a very unworthy theme, and, it must be noted, notwithstanding, made us feel sorry. Mr. Crow, who followed, lighted his audience with the beauties of "The Sentinel" and "The deponent sit of a conscript—otherwise he made a favorable impression. Mr. N. J. Robinson, our Colonial treasurer, on the contrary, sang of "Norah, sweet Norah, the pride of Kildare" as if he loved her, and the result was that there was still a dropping fire of applause long after he retired. The *Daily Press* critic paid him the compliment of leaving him uncriticized, we see. The Long Avenue" was admirably calculated to display the beauties of Mrs. Gordon's voice, and for once we endorse the opinion of our morning contemporary in ranking it as one of the gems of the evening. Yet—which is characteristic of Hongkong audiences—it wasn't encored. Mr. Seton, the *beneficent*, centred everyone's attention for the next six minutes on a "lightning" landscape sketch in oils, and his artistic skill gained hearty recognition. Mr. G. P. Lammer was in unusually good voice when singing "My Queen," and acquitted himself with the greatest credit. The last item was something of a musical taproom—the dance "Excelsior," by Messrs. C. H. Lammer and C. H. Grace, but it was very harmonious. Mr. G. P. Lammer was invaluable as an accompanist during the evening, and Mr. Sangster rendered most assistance in the same direction. Taking it all round, the concert was musically a success, and we hope that Mr. Seton found it equally satisfactory financially.

Life in Hongkong is dull at the best, but occasionally the weary monotony of our terrestrial sojourn is enlivened with a "round" or two in a bar, a sensational "chuck out" from a "pub," a tall bank swindle, a mysterious disappearance, an exhibition of the unfathomable intelligence of a jury in the Supreme Court, or a sensational "affair" in the Police Court. It is with regard to the latter that we have now to amuse our gentle readers who will recollect, perhaps, that Miss Pearl Cleveland, who "runs a *mission* *irreproachable* in Wyndham Street, made her debut at Mr. Wodehouse's *salon* on the 16th of June last, when in consequence of complaints made by the late Mr. John Wylie, the then Inspector of Nuisances, this fair lady was examined at length and found guilty of keeping a somewhat disorderly house, and she was bound over in two sureties of \$25 each to be of good behaviour for six months.

Hardly had two months passed over her head than a fresh report was made to the police, summons issued, and this lady again put on "the stand." This happened a week ago, and the case remained for further evidence until this morning, when she appeared bedecked with priceless diamond rings which made the fingers of a earring-snatcher, who happened to be in the dock awaiting trial, fairly itch.

Sergeant Butlin, recalled, said that he lived at 43 Pottenger Street, his house being about 30 yards distant from the side door of defendant's domicile. He took out a summons against the defendant as a private citizen, not a police officer. From his windows he had often seen Europeans going into the side door of the defendant's house, 79 Wyndham Street. Great noises proceeded from the house, such as shouting, singing, roaring, jumping and dancing. The noises were a great annoyance to his wife and children who were often kept awake thereby at night and, in fact, up to the early hours of the morning.

Mr. J. Olman stated that he resided at 75 Wyndham Street. On Saturday night, the 16th inst., there was a great noise of screaming, dancing, singing in discordant tones, shouting and carousing proceeding from the defendant's house which kept him, his wife and children awake until half past three the following morning. That was not, however, the first time that he and his family had been grievously annoyed by the uproarious proceedings carried on in defendant's premises. The noise was awful—enough to wake up the whole street, and was always accompanied with playing on the grand piano—no doubt.

Mr. W. Lilley, a member of the staff of the *Daily Press*, was then called, and said he lived for some time next door to the defendant. She might be, he thought, the mistress of the said house.

The fair Pearl said she had no questions to ask. She was not mistress of the house. It would be well if his Worship would call the landlord, who could prove that Captain Sankey, R.A., had leased the house for six months, with the option of renewal for another six months. Upon hearing that a number of residents of Wyndham Street who had come in "to see the fun" looked at each other in blank despair, but their spirits were soon revived by his Worship, who said that it had been proved to his satisfaction that the defendant was keeping a disorderly house, and any further evidence upon the subject was unnecessary. It was also proved that the house was frequented by strangers. Before he could convict the defendant must be proved that she was, in the morning of the law, was necessary to prove that the defendant was "acting in such a manner as to lead to the belief that she was the mistress."

The defendant—"I don't deny it, your Worship. His Worship continuing said. If you choose to make that admission it is tantamount to saying, in law, that you are the mistress of the house. If you deny it I shall have to remand the case until the necessary evidence for a conviction is forthcoming.

Defendant—"I don't deny it, your Worship. Before he could convict the defendant must be proved that she was, in the morning of the law, was necessary to prove that the defendant was "acting in such a manner as to lead to the belief that she was the mistress."

His Worship—"I don't deny it, your Worship. His Worship continuing said. If you choose to make that admission it is tantamount to saying, in law, that you are the mistress of the house. If you deny it I shall have to remand the case until the necessary evidence for a conviction is forthcoming.

Defendant—"I don't deny it, your Worship. Before he could convict the defendant must be proved that she was, in the morning of the law, was necessary to prove that the defendant was "acting in such a manner as to lead to the belief that she was the mistress."

His Worship—Well, the case is proved. To the Acting Deputy Superintendent—What do you suggest in the way of penalty?

Mr. Horspool—No particular punishment, your Worship. If she removes there is no necessity to impose a penalty. But such a nuisance can't be permitted to continue.

His Worship to defendant—Are you not able to remove?

Defendant—Yes, I can.

His Worship—Then I will give you time to remove, and you need not come up for punishment until called upon. If you don't remove within a reasonable time, then you will be liable to be called upon to come up for punishment for the offence for which you are now convicted. Your bonds for the previous conviction will be forfeited.

The witness, who seemed to feel the situation acutely, then left the court, which was crowded throughout the proceedings by European citizens, and some neighbours of the defendant.

## ORIGIN OF THE CHINESE.

THEY MAY BE THE DESCENDANTS OF THE BABYLONIANS OF OLD.

The existence of Chinese civilisation in the east of Asia, separated as it is by the whole width of the continent from the early centers of



Accadians were who peopled the plains of Babylonia. Whence come, then, the ideas contained in those written characters which point to a nomadic origin of the race? There character tells a very plain story. A people who picture the idea of beauty by an ideogram composed of parts meaning "a large sheep," or who represent "right," "equity," by one which means "a sheep," or who convey the idea of "to nourish" by a compound character whose parts signify "to eat sheep," or the idea of discussion by a combination of symbols meaning "to talk about my sheep," with a host of other examples which might be quoted, were evidently at one time or other a race of shepherds. And this is the character exactly opposite to the history of the early Turanian inhabitants of Babylonia.

We find also in the prehistoric history of China divided into ten periods, consisting altogether of 42,000 years, during which thirteen heavenly Kings and eleven terrestrial Kings sat on the throne.

Now, it is a remarkable fact that the same divisions and total length of years are attributed to Babylonia in the early records of that country. The tenth period in the Babylonian record begins with the reign of Nakhunte, whose name bears a striking resemblance to the Nakhwangli, according to the great historian, Sema-Talen, was the first of the Chinese sovereigns. Nakhunte was, as we know, the King of Sushana who conquered Babylonia in 2205 B.C., and it was about this period that the Chinese left their habit in Babylonia and migrated to China. Hence the prominence of the Chinese Nakhunte in the annals of the Flowery Land.

According to the latest authorities the Kingdom of Babylonia consisted originally of a federation of states, the chief of one of which was regarded as the supreme ruler. This is in exact conformity with the system of government established in China before She-Hwangti of Tsin welded the several states together into an empire. Further, and this has again a bearing on the original nomadic habits of the people, the twelve rulers who were subordinate to the sovereign were known as the twelve pastures, such as those to whom the Emperor Shun gave instructions for the administration of the empire. These have their counterpart in the system of government which prevailed in early period in Sushana, where the twelve princes of the second rank were entitled "pastors," and where, also, the sovereign bore the title of the "King of the Four Regions," reminding us of "The Chief of the Four Mountains," mentioned in the first chapters of the Chinese Shuking. In the same work we are told that the Emperor Shun sacrificed specially, but with the ordinary forms, to Shangti, and worshipped the "six honored ones." Chinese scholars have been quite unable to explain who these "six honored ones" were, and the matter would probably have remained a mystery had it not been for the discovery of the Sushan tablets that in the hierarchy of Sushana, there were six deities of the first rank, next in order to the principal god.

One of the most striking features of the culture possessed by the Babylonians was their knowledge of astronomy. Indeed, their country has been called the birthplace of that science. We know, also, that their systematized and recorded astrology went back to a prehistoric antiquity; that they were able to foretell eclipses; that they observed the stars in their courses, and that they built astronomical observatories for that purpose. We should naturally expect, therefore, that a like knowledge would be possessed by the Chinese, and such we find to have been the case. Nai Whangti, we are told, built an observatory from which to observe the movements of the heavenly bodies, and in the annals of Yao and Shun we meet with references which show that in those days also the Chinese were no mean astronomers. Like the Babylonians, they recognized five planets besides the sun and the moon, all of which, with the exception of Mercury, they called by the same names as those current in Babylonia. Jupiter, which was known to the Chaldeans as "The Planet," and by the Phoenicians as "Gad," or "Good Fortune," was called by the Chinese "The One" and "Good Fortune." "King" and "Criminal" were the names applied to Mars in both countries; and in like manner Saturn was known as "King" and "Righteousness." Venus was christened "Queen of the Defenses of Heaven" by the Babylonians, and bore the title among the Chinese of "Soldier's Wailing."

Not only were different colors appropriated to the planets in both countries, but a most careful study was made of the portents to be derived from their relative positions. Superstition in all lands has attributed benign and malevolent influences to the planets, and it is therefore unsafe to base any argument on the occurrence of similar superstitious beliefs on the subject in Babylonia and China; but it is at the same time remarkable that the earliest Chinese list of portents which we have, should be almost identical with those current among the Babylonians, and that many of these should be foreign both in matter and in manner to Chinese ideas. In the same way the portents derived from the actions of animals, more especially of dogs, bear a marked similarity.

By the aid of astronomy Nai Whangti learned, we are told, to rule "the varied year." In accordance with the Babylonian precedent he made the four seasons to consist of 360 days, and added an intercalary month to a calendar of surplus time. He established twelve years, and twelve months and each year should begin in the third month after the winter solstice. According to present usage the Chinese commonly number their months and apply names only to the first and last months of the year; but the oldest dictionaries tell us that in the distant past the months had different names, all of which, though they have been happily preserved, have become unintelligible to the people. The editor of the *Urth ya*, the most famous of the Chinese dictionaries, after recording the names of the months, in a note: "The names of the months are unintelligible, and have been lost. I, therefore, do not discuss them." But by the light of the Accadian calendar it is possible to explain some few of them. For example, by the Accadians the fifth month was known as *Dhe dhar*, "fire making fire," and by the Chinese as *Hao*, "bright." The fifth month was respectively *Yan-yang*, "black clouds" (reminding us of the Chinese *Yan-yun*), and *Huan*, "dark." The sixth month, *Abu sudan*, "the cave of the rising sun," and *Yang*, "bright," "the sun," "the day," the eleventh month, "the malediction of rain," and *Ku*, "a crime," a failure; and the twelfth month, "the land of mists," and *Tsu*, "heavy dew, or rain."

But besides the knowledge of astronomy the Chinese brought with them into China an acquaintance with the art of writing. In the oldest forms of many of their characters and to be seen reflections of the ancient cruciform symbols which were current among the Turanian inhabitants in Babylonia, and which were adopted by the Semitic conquerors who afterward took possession of the land. These characters were originally written in horizontal lines, but for some unexplained reason it subsequently became customary to write them in columns, and with this change of form the habit of turning some of the wider hieroglyphic characters up on end to make them "read" as those for the eye (*wa*), which was originally the drawing of an oblique full eye, for a minister (*wa*), which represents the

upper parts of the face, for a fish (*yu*), which represents the creature, and a number of others, all of which are turned on end. Those interested in this subject will find it fully treated in the various publications of Dr. Terrien de Lacouperie, especially in a most interesting paper entitled "The Old Babylonian Characters and Their Chinese Derivatives," which appeared in the *Babylonian and Oriental Record* for March, 1888.

But the resemblance between the Accadian and Chinese have been held to go further than the written character. The languages themselves, it has been observed, bear a family likeness to each other, and various scholars, notably Dr. Edkins and De Lacouperie, have from time to time given their reasons for supposing that the two languages are related. Both, it has been acknowledged, bear strong evidence of belonging to the Uro-Finnish stock, and it is obvious not only that the original structure of the two languages is identical, but that it is even possible to compare a number of Accadian with Chinese words. This most interesting branch of inquiry has lately been pursued by Mr. C. J. Ball, who has been rewarded for his labors by being able to announce one of the most remarkable philological discoveries of modern times. His attention was first attracted to the subject by observing a curious parallelism of sound between certain terms in the Babylonian syllabaries and synonymous terms in Chinese. By chance he began with words having an initial *v* in Chinese, and remembering the well-known philological fact that an initial *g* wears down in course of time to *v*, he determined to try whether by substituting *g* for the initial *v* in words in the modern Mandarin dialect of China he could get "forms recognizably related to corresponding Accadian terms. Accordingly," he says, "I wrote the Chinese *yu*, 'light,' with a *g*, and got the Accadian *yu*, 'light.' This by itself may, of course, have been one of those curious coincidences in language with which we are all familiar. But as he pursued his inquiries he found that the result was uniform in all cases, and that it was possible to find recognizably related terms with a *g* initial in Accadian to synonymous terms with a *v* initial in Chinese. A further fact which confirmed him in the truth of this evidence was, that a number of the words which he found had undergone this change in modern Chinese preserve the *g* form in Japan, where the pronunciation of the sixth century is still maintained. For example, we have in Accadian *gu*, "to speak," becoming in the Mandarin dialect *yu* and in Japanese-Chinese *go*. In the same way silver is *ga*, *yu*, *gin*, in the three pronunciations, etc.

In connection with words with the *g* initial in Accadian, Mr. Ball offers an explanation of the name and symbol for the word "God," both of which have hitherto been regarded as inexplicable. The symbol is the eight-pointed star, which Dr. Terrien de Lacouperie indicated some time ago as being the probable origin of the Chinese character *ti*, having the same meaning, and which has always presented an insuperable difficulty to palaeographers, and the sound is *ti*, *ti*, *shin*, and *gin*, heaven. And the Accadian for "God," therefore, is the "shining one of heaven," which explains why the ideogram is a star. Both these roots exist in Chinese, and we have therefore, by the aid of Accadian, an explanation of a puzzle which, without it, probably would have never been made plain.

Continuing his researches, Mr. Ball has been able to lay down a series of phonetic laws, under the terms of which he has converted into Accadian almost the entire Chinese dictionary. The series of papers in which he has announced his discovery and detailed his system of working is now appearing in the "Proceedings of the Society of Biblical Archaeology," and is headed "The New Accadian." We have seen that others had recognized a relationship between the two languages, but it has been reserved for Mr. Ball to point out that they are practically the same tongue. Accadian, then, may be considered to be in its relation to Chinese what Sanskrit is to the Indo-European languages, and Mr. Ball is in the same position as Sir William Jones when he wrote, "No philologist could examine the Sanskrit, Greek and Latin without believing them to have sprung from the same source, which perhaps no longer exists. There is a similar reason, though not quite so forcible, for supposing that both the Gothic and the Celtic had the same origin as the Sanskrit."

This linguistic discovery offers additional and very conclusive explanation of the fact that whether we cast our eyes over the land of China, investigate the science of her people, inquire into the nature of their religion, or look at their temples, or mix with them in their households, we are struck by the similarity of that great center of civilization in Babylonia from which all the wisdom of the world has proceeded. Fortunately the secrets of that prison house are being revealed gradually, and no more can it be said that

Learned and wise, but prehistoric, No leaves her speech one word to aid the sage That would lament her.

Scott's Emulsion of Pure Cod Liver Oil with Hypophosphites is the most valuable remedy for Consumption, Scrofula, General Debility, Wasting Diseases of Children, Chronic Coughs, and Bronchitis that has ever been produced. It is very palatable, it is very strengthening, it will ease at once the most violent cough, and will give both comfort and strength to the sufferer. It possesses the combined virtues of these popular remedies in their fullest form. Any Chemist can supply it. A. S. Watson & Co. (Ld.), agents in Hongkong and China.—Advt.

**Today's Advertisements.**  
ST. JOHN LODGE OF HONGKONG, No. 618, S.C.  
A NEMERGENCY MEETING of the above-named Lodge will be held in FREEMASONS' HALL, Zetland Street, THIS EVENING, at 8 o'clock, at 8.30 for 9 o'clock precisely. Visiting Brethren are cordially invited. Hongkong, 23rd August, 1890. [1205]

THE GREATEST NOVELTY TRAVELLING IN THE EAST.  
KLAER AND OLMAN'S CIRCUS AND TROUPE OF PERFORMING ANIMALS. BOWBURY LAST FEW DAYS. POSITIVELY LAST WEEK. THIS EVENING. Doors open at 8 o'clock. Commence at 9 o'clock. Weather Permitting. PARADE ADMISSION. Dress Circle (Chair) \$1.00 and Class (Covered Seats) 50 and Class (Open Seats) 25. Soldiers and Navy in Uniform, and Children under 12 years of age half price to 1st and 2nd Classes only. J. OLMAN, Business Manager. Hongkong, 23rd August, 1890. [1206]

THE SHAMEN HOTEL. BRITISH CONCESSION, CANTON. THIS FIRST CLASS HOTEL, admirably situated within a few minutes walk of the River Steamer Wharves, is now open to receive Visitors. The Bed-rooms are cool, airy and comfortably furnished, and the spacious Dining Room, Sitting Rooms, and accommodation generally will be found equal to the best Hotels in the Far East. The Table d'Hôte is supplied with every luxury in season, and the cuisine is of the best quality only. Wines, Spirits, Malt Liquors, etc., of the best. E. BOND, Manager. Hongkong, 14th July, 1890. [1207]

## Intimations.

# HONGKONG TRADING CO., LTD.

LATE THE HALL & HOLTZ CO-OPERATIVE COMPANY, LIMITED.)

IMPORTANT NOTICE.  
PREVIOUS TO RE-BUILDING.  
MONDAY NEXT AND UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE.

REDUCED PRICES.  
IN ALL DEPARTMENTS.  
ALSO 10 PER CENT DISCOUNT.  
ON ALL PURCHASES.  
EXCEPT WINES, SPIRITS, AND MALT LIQUORS.

HONGKONG TRADING CO., LTD.  
(Late THE HALL & HOLTZ C. Co., Ltd.)  
Hongkong, 22nd August, 1890. [1208]

## MARINE HOTEL

HONGKONG.

THE Undersigned begs to notify the Public of Hongkong and the Coast Ports, that THE MARINE HOTEL is NOW OPEN. THIS FIRST-CLASS HOTEL is situated on the Praya West, opposite the Old P. & O. Wharf, and is newly built after the designs of the Largest European Hotels—the BEDROOMS, BATH-ROOMS, &c., are commodious, well ventilated and well furnished, and are suitable for Single or Married Persons. The DINING ROOM is large and looks on the Harbour. The TABLE D'HÔTE will be supplied with the best market can provide. The BAR and BILLIARD ROOMS are on the Ground Floor, and are fitted up in superior style. ENGLISH and AMERICAN TABLES. WINES and LIQUORS of the best qualities and Brands only will be supplied. The Undersigned therefore begs the patronage of the Public, hoping to give every satisfaction. JAS. EDWARDS, Proprietor. Hongkong, 11th August, 1890. [1209]

## HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

THE DIVIDEND declared for the half year ending 30th June last, at the rate of £1.10 and a BONUS of £1.50 per Share of £125 is Payable on and after MONDAY, the 25th inst., at the Offices of the Corporation, where Shareholders are requested to apply for Warrants. By Order of the Court of Directors, T. JACKSON, Chief Manager. Hongkong, 23rd August, 1890. [1210]

## DOUGLAS STEAM-SHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND TAMSUI. THE Company's Steamship "FORMOSA." Captain Hall, will be despatched for the above Ports, on TUESDAY, the 25th inst., at 11 A.M. For Freight or Passage, apply to DOUGLAS LARCA & Co., General Managers. Hongkong, 23rd August, 1890. [1209]

## EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN STEAM-SHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SYDNEY, MELBOURNE, AND ALEXANDRIA. Captain Hall, will be despatched for the above Ports, on TUESDAY, the 25th inst., at 11 A.M. For Freight or Passage, apply to DOUGLAS LARCA & Co., General Managers. Hongkong, 23rd August, 1890. [1209]

## THE SONGEI KOYAH PLANTING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS. THE Twenty-fourth Ordinary MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company will be held at the Head Office, Victoria, Hongkong, on THURSDAY, the 11th proximo, at 4 o'clock p.m., for the purpose of presenting the Report of the Directors and Statement of Accounts to 30th April last and of declaring Dividends. The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 10th inst. to the 11th proximo, both days inclusive. By Order of the Board of Directors, W. H. RAY, Secretary. Hongkong, 19th August, 1890. [1210]

## THE SONGEI KOYAH PLANTING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS. IT is hereby notified that the FINAL CALL of Five Dollars (\$5) per Share is payable to the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation on or before TUESDAY, the 26th inst. GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., General Managers. Hongkong, 11th August, 1890. [1166]

## HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS. THE Ordinary Half-yearly MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS will be held in the Office of the Company, Room No. 4, Connaught House, on SATURDAY, the 30th August, at 1 o'clock noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors and Statement of Accounts to the 30th June, 1890. The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 15th to 25th August, both days inclusive. By Order of the Board of Directors, D. GILLIES, Secretary. Hongkong, 4th August, 1890. [1140]

## SELAMA TIN MINING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS. THE First Ordinary General MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS will be held in the Office of the Company, Room No. 4, Connaught House, on SATURDAY, the 30th August, at 1 o'clock noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors and Statement of Accounts to the 30th June, 1890. The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 15th to 25th August, both days inclusive. By Order of the Board of Directors, W. HUTTON POTTS, Secretary. Hongkong, 13th August, 1890. [1177]

## THE UNION CLUB.

THE Undersigned desires it to be known that since the 17th day of May last he has had no interest whatever in the above named Club. W. P. MOORE. Hongkong, 19th August, 1890. [1169]

## W. S. MARTEN, ARTISTIC DECORATOR, AND HOUSE AND ESTATE AGENT.

2, DUDDELL STREET, HONGKONG. TO LET, UNFURNISHED, From August 1st. TWO GOOD ROOMS, with Bath Room, in the Camp Road. Rent moderate. Splendid View of the Harbour. Apply to W. S. MARTEN, 2, Duddell Street. Hongkong, 3rd July, 1890. [1199]

## Intimations.

### NOTICE OF 4TH CALL.

LABUK PLANTING COMPANY, LIMITED. NOTICE is hereby given that the 4th CALL of \$10 per Share, on the 4,000 Shares numbered 1001/5000 is payable to the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation on or before the 26th August, 1890, and calls not paid on said date are liable to pay interest at the rate of 12 1/2 per annum. The TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 15th to the 25th August, 1890. LABUK PLANTING CO., LD., TURNER & Co., General Managers. Hongkong, 28th July, 1890. [1206]

### NOTICE.

THE Undersigned beg to inform their friends and the public that they have reopened the store, No. 66, Queen's Road Central, lately occupied by H. FOURNIER & Co., and that they intend to continue the same kind of business under the style of J. ROSSELET & Co. Hongkong, 11th August, 1890. [1162]

### NOTICE.

JEY'S SANITARY PRODUCTS COMPANY, LIMITED. JEY'S WOOD PRESERVER OR ANTISEPTIC PAINT. THE Undersigned have this day been appointed SOLE AGENTS for the sale of these PERFECT DISINFECTANTS, and are prepared to supply quantities to suit purchasers, at Wholesale Prices. Extra Special terms for Shipping and large Orders. SIR ROBERT RAWLINSON, C.B., C.E., Chief Sanitary Engineer, Local Government Board, London, says "It is the best Disinfectant in use." W. G. HUMPHREYS & Co., Bank Buildings, Hongkong, 10th June, 1888. [1178]

### TOURISTS.

ARE cordially invited to call and inspect our choice collection of Japanese and Chinese FINE ART CURIOS, which is unequalled in Japan. Every article guaranteed as represented. No trouble to show goods. One price only. DEAKIN BROS. & Co., 16 Bund, Yokohama, next door to Farsall's Photographic Studio. [1217]

### TO BE LET.

TO LET. TOP FLOORS of No. 21 & 23, Pottinger Street, suitable for Offices or Photographic Studio. CARMICHAEL & Co., 21 & 23, Pottinger Street. Hongkong, 31st July, 1890. [1117]

### TO LET.

TWO FLOORS of HOUSE No. 8, Stanley Street. Apply to ROZARIO & Co. Hongkong, 10th July, 1890. [1031]

### TO LET.

NOS. 21 and 35, ELGIN ROAD, behind the Old Union Church. Apply to ACHEE & Co., 17, Queen's Road Central. Hongkong, 19th June, 1890. [1554]

### TO BE LET.

BAHAR LODGE—FURNISHED. Apply to HUGHES & EZRA. Hongkong, 17th April, 1890. [1632]

### TO LET.

FIRST FLOOR of HOUSE, 15, Praya Central. 2ND FLOOR of HOUSE, No. 64, Queen's Road Central. Apply to LAI HING & Co., No. 153, Queen's Road Central. Hongkong, 22nd March, 1890. [1462]

### TO LET.

NO. 9, SEYMOUR TERRACE. NO. 7, SEYMOUR TERRACE. NO. 4, OLD BAILEY STREET. OFFICES and CHAMBERS in Connaught House, Queen's Road Central. Apply to DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co. Hongkong, 4th July, 1890. [113]

### TO LET.

FIRST FLOOR of No. 11, Corner Ice House Lane, Queen's Road. For Particulars, apply to THE CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON & CHINA. Hongkong, 11th August, 1890. [1164]

### TO LET.

GROUND FLOOR No. 2, Blue Buildings. 1ST FLOOR No. 3, Blue Buildings. Apply to THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd. Hongkong, 1st July, 1890. [988]

### TO LET.

TWO COMMODIOUS HOUSES in Carlton Terrace, Queen's Road East. Rent moderate. Apply to G. R. LAMMERT. Hongkong, 1st July, 1890. [989]

### TO LET.

NO. 3, MORRISON HILL. Immediate entry. Apply to G. C. ANDERSON, 13, Praya Central. Hongkong, 22nd April, 1890. [658]

### TO LET.

A HOUSE in WEST TERRACE. Immediate Entry. Apply to G. C. ANDERSON, 13, Praya Central. Hongkong, 3rd May, 1890. [611]

## Consignees.

### "SHIRE" LINE OF STEAMERS.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES. STEAMSHIP "FLINTSHIRE." FROM HAMBURG, ANTWERP, LONDON, PENANG AND SINGAPORE. CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, at Kowloon, whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained. Optional cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before Noon, TO-DAY. No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining after the 28th inst., will be subject to rent. All claims against the steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before the 28th inst., or they will not be recognised. No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by ADAMSON, BELL & Co., Agents. Hongkong, 21st August, 1890. [1189]

### Hotels.

#### THE HOTEL MARINA.

THIS strictly FIRST CLASS HOTEL, now moored in the Harbour of Victoria, offers guests exceptional advantages for Healthfulness and Refreshing breezes; the avoidance of street noises, and unwholesome odours, &c. Grand Promenade Deck, Airy Dining Room, Ladies' Parour, Billiard and Reading Rooms, Commodious Bedrooms, with separate Bathroom and Verandah to each. The Table d'Hôte is unexcelled. The Hotel Launch runs regularly to and from Peddar's Wharf and the Hotel Free of Charge; for time table see Bills. ANDREW FOSTER, Manager. Hongkong, 13th August, 1890. [1178]

#### MACAO ROTISSERIE.

Nos. 2 & 4, RUA FORMOSA. BEST BRANDS OF WINES AND SPIRITS. Tiffins and Dinners to order. MISS C. PALMER, Proprietrix. Macao, 19th August, 1890. [1197]

#### THE BOA VISTA.

BISHOP'S BAY, MACAO. THIS House, situated on the sea shore in one of the best and healthiest parts of Macao, and commanding an admirable view facing the South, was OPENED as a HOTEL on the 1st July. Every comfort will be provided for visitors, with excellent cuisine and choice Wines. Hot, Cold, Shower and Sea Water Baths. Large and well ventilated Dining, Billiard, and Reading Rooms, and well supplied Bar. A small dairy is attached to the premises. Mrs. MARIA B. DOS REMEDIOS, Proprietress. [1078]

### Insurances.

£1,000 STG. Payable at Age 55, or at death if previous—may be secured by a payment at the rate of £7 7 6 per quarter if commenced at age (n.b.) £7 7 6 £8 14 2 £10 11 2 £13 4 10 £17 15 8 £27 12 6 AFTER the Policy has been three years in force—the Policy-holder will be entitled to receive on application a Free Paid-up Policy for proportionate amount of the Sum Assured, as explained in Prospectus, should he wish to discontinue payment of premiums. ADAMSON, BELL & Co., Agents, Hongkong. STANDARD LIFE OFFICE. 982-2. FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF 1877 IN HAMBURG. THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE at Current Rates. REUTER, BROCKELMANN & Co., Agents. Hongkong, 1st July, 1890. [56]

### GENERAL LIFE AND FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY IN LONDON.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE and LIFE at Current Rates. REUTER, BROCKELMANN & Co., Agents. Hongkong, 1st July, 1890. [57]

### NOTICE.

THE MAN ON INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED. CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED.....\$1,000,000. The above Company is prepared to accept MARINE RISKS at CURRENT RATES on GOODS, &c. Policies granted to all Parts of the world payable at any of its Agencies. WOO LIN YUEN, Secretary. HEAD OFFICE, No. 2, QUEEN'S ROAD WEST. Hongkong, 1st February, 1885. [217]

### GENERAL NOTICE.

THE ON TAI INSURANCE COMPANY, (LIMITED.) CAPITAL, TAELS 600,000; \$333,333.33. EQUAL TO RESERVE FUND.....\$318,000.00. BOARD OF DIRECTORS, LEE SING, Esq., LOU TAO SHUN, Esq., LO YAU MOON, Esq. MANAGER—HO AMEL. MARINE RISKS on GOODS, &c., taken at CURRENT RATES to all parts of the world. HEAD OFFICE, 8 & 9, PRAYA WEST. Hongkong, 17th December, 1886. [1091]

### CAPTAIN GEORGE TAYLOR,

INLAND SEA AND JAPAN COAST PILOT. Telegraphic Address: POWERS, Nagasaki. Hongkong, 8th April, 1890. [597]



